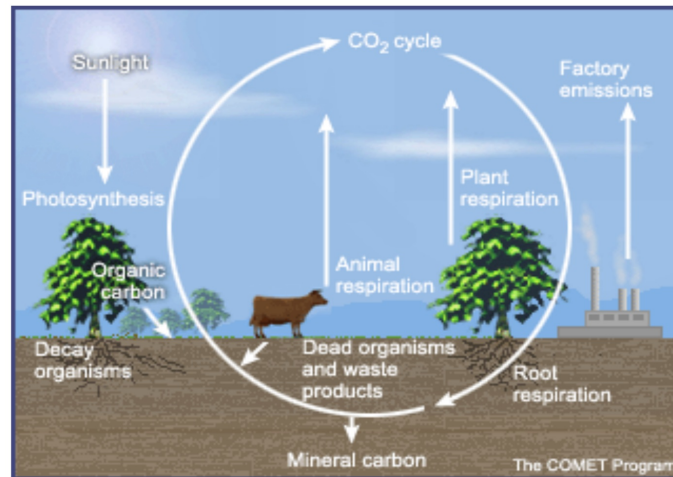


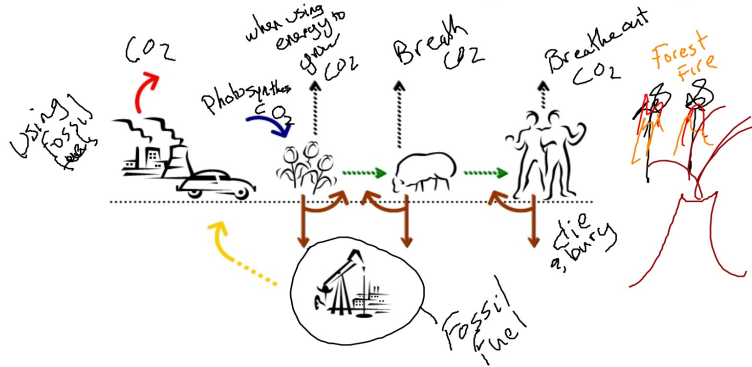
<u>Carbon sinks</u>	<u>Carbon sources</u>	<u>Release agents</u>
plastic	burning of fossil fuels and other organic matter	volcanic activity
trees	respiration of living organisms	forest fires
limestone	weathering of limestone rocks	human activities
fossil fuels		metabolism
ocean		



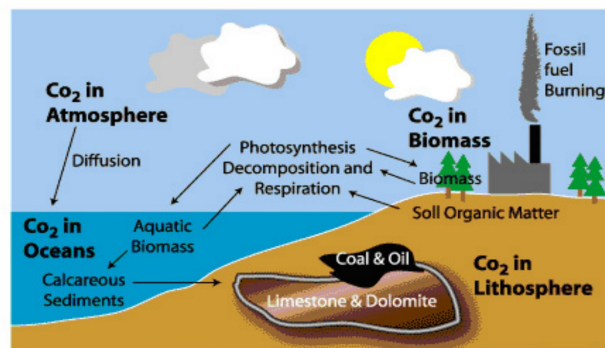
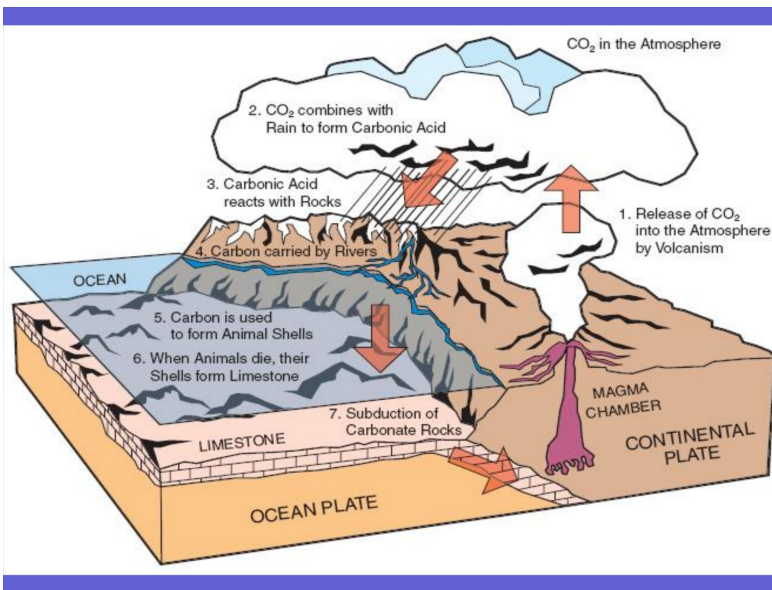
Draw a diagram of the carbon cycle

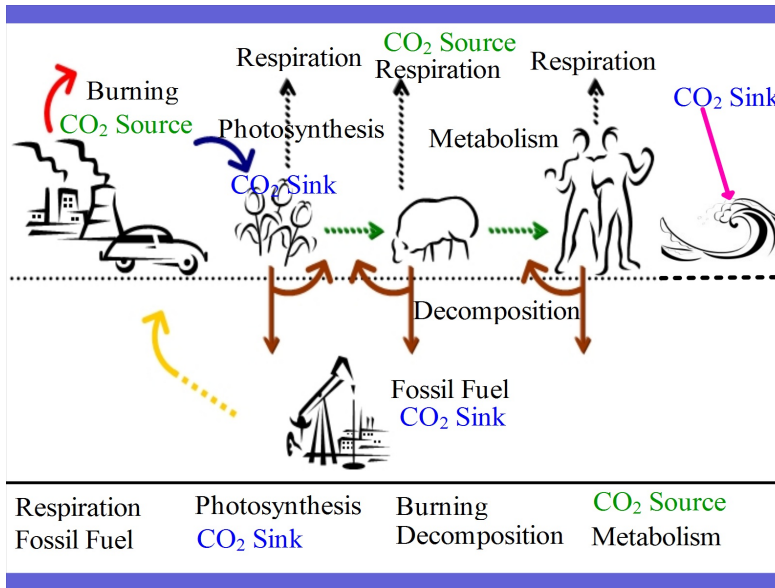
- Include local marine and land animals, plants, the sun, soil, coal burning powerplant, and cars
- Include and label the following features: atmosphere, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), animal respiration, photosynthesis, plant respiration, oxygen, decomposition, fossil fuel
- Identify 2 sources, 2 sinks and 2 release agents

Trace the movement of a carbon atom through the CARBON cycle



Think about the possible paths of carbon, where it may be stored for extended periods (the "sinks"), where it is likely to be released to the atmosphere (the "source"), and what triggers those sources (the "release agents")





What gas do humans and animals exhale? Write the formula

Can humans be considered carbon sinks? If so, for how long?  
What living organisms are better long-term sinks than humans?

List two important 'sinks', two important 'sources', and one important 'release agent' for carbon.

We are currently worried that CO<sub>2</sub> sources are out of balance with CO<sub>2</sub> sinks. If sources produce more than sinks can remove, CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere increases, possibly leading to global warming. *What might happen if the reverse were true and sinks took up more CO<sub>2</sub> than sources?*